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VOL. II NO. 79

THURSDAY, JANUARY 2, 1947.

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EUROPEAN RESIDENT SHOT DEAD IN ENGLAND'S OPENING KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY HOLDUP BOWLERS INJURED

PWD SURVEYOR GRAPPLES WITH ARMED MEN

TWO OTHER FOREIGNERS SLIGHTLY WOUNDED

Mr Sydney Charles Collins, Land Surveyor, PWD, was fatally wounded, and two other Europeans slightly wounded and one Chinese seriously, in a scuffle with five bandits who held up a rail-bus from Fanling at 5.46 p.m. yesterday.

The rail-bus had passed No. 5 tunnel going in the direction of Tsimshatsui, when five Chinese passengers suddenly jumped up and held up the other passengers at gun point. The men were armed with one pistol, two revolvers, two hand-grenades.

The bandits ordered the driver to stop the carriage, and as they were about to search the passengers the Europeans on board resisted and tried to overpower the men. The bandits opened fire, and one bullet hit Mr Collins in the chest. He succumbed almost immediately.

Mr R. C. Clarke, also from the same PWD section, and Mr E. M. Rocha, of the China Provident Godowns, were slightly wounded. The former was shot in the right ear, and the latter in the shoulder and wrist.

The bandits then made a cursory search of the passengers, taking away four watches, four rings, a brooch, a small sum of money.

It is understood that while the Europeans were trying to grapple with the bandits, some of the passengers threw their valuables from the coach windows.

Mrs and Miss Collins, who were also passengers, were ejected from the coach by the bandits. Shortly after this, the five men proceeded to Shatin and reported the incident to the police.

The wounded were removed to the Kowloon Hospital. The condition of the wounded Chinese, Chung Shan, is serious, while the condition of Mr Clarke and Mr Rocha is satisfactory.

FRANCE'S FAIT ACCOMPLI IN DISPUTED SAARLAND

Paris, Dec. 31. France had to-day presented the Council of Foreign Ministers, scheduled to meet in Moscow next March to discuss the fate of Germany, with what amounted to a fait accompli as far as the Saarland is concerned.

Ten days ago a corps of French customs guards moved into the Saar in the first move to carry out the economic attachment of the territory to France. They were reinforced to-day with French military police with orders to shoot any German crossing the border with authorization from the French military government.

As a pretext for the move the French Foreign Office recently announced that it was for the purpose of preventing additional food rations to be accorded to Saar miners from the border with authorization from the French military government.

Unofficial sources gave as additional reason that it was to prevent speculation in view of the expected conversion of the Saar monetary medium from marks to francs.

This explanation was strengthened by the order which went into effect to-day preventing authorities from travelling across the Saar's borders with Germany from carrying more than 100 marks.

The French vehemently denied that they were placing before the Big Four an accomplished fact in their often reiterated demand for the economic attachment of the Saar to France.

Indications here are that France feels fairly certain of British and American complacency toward its claim on the Saarland when the Big Four meet, but the Russian attitude is a different matter. Along with General Lucius D. Clay the Communist Party organ, "Pravda," in Moscow also labelled the French decision unilateral.

Although the Saar's 750,000 population is predominantly German it has belonged to France through most of its history. Along with Lorraine it became French in 1669 and remained so until 1814 when it was ceded to Germany. After the first World War it was given to France under a League of Nations mandate for 15 years to compensate for the coal mines in Northern France. On January 13, 1935, its population voted 472,000 to 48,000 to rejoin Germany and it was returned on March 1 that year.

Its coal mines under French supervision are now turning out between 11,000,000 and 12,000,000 tons annually and they are desperately needed by France which consumed 75,000,000 tons before the war and is now getting only about 45,000,000 tons from all sources, including the Saar.—United Press.

Plebiscite Unpopular
Snaresbucken, Dec. 31. Neither the conquering French nor conquered Germans in this coal-rich politically divided borderland appear to feel that the plebiscite like the one in 1935 will solve the controversial future of the coveted Saar. French military officials and most German political leaders expressed identical views on the subject.

Both asserted that the Saarland had no political experience and that a popular referendum would be "brutal and unrealistic." Saarlanders, to whom a correspondent talked, also rejected the idea of a plebiscite. Many expressed distrust of such a ballot in these hungry times when they said that a person is prone to "vote by his stomach."—Associated Press.

Eisenhower May Stand For White House In 1948

Washington, Dec. 31. Gen Eisenhower is "ready to run for President in 1948 if the people want him," the Washington Times-Herald said in a copyright story to-day.

Gen Eisenhower was reported to have given his intimation during informal talks on a fishing trip off Miami, Florida, where he is on holiday.

A suggestion that Gen Eisenhower, who is US Army Chief of Staff, should stand for the Presidency was made in December, 1945 when Senator Arthur Capper proposed in a broadcast that he should run as a Republican candidate in 1948.—Reuter.

Order Of Merit For General Jan Smuts

London, Jan. 1. Among the recipients of honour in the New Year Honours List to-day were General Jan Smuts, Prime Minister of South Africa, who received the Order of Merit, membership of which is limited to 24.

The former American Ambassador, Mr John G. Winant, becomes an honorary member of the Order.

The New Viscounts are the Chairman of the International Emergency Council, Mr Stanley Melbourne Bruce, and the Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, Baron William Allen Jowitt.

Eight new Barons include four Labourites, Mr Charles Dukes, former Trade Union Chairman; Mr Garro Jones, former Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Civil Aviation; Mr Fred Kershaw, member of the Labour Party for over 40 years; and Sir Simon, former Liberal Member of Parliament.

The other new Barons are General Sir Hastings Ismay, Sir Geoffrey Lawrence, one of the former Lords Justices of Appeal; Sir Walter Thomas Layton, economist; and newspaper proprietor, and Sir John Maffey, United Kingdom representative in Dublin.

The British High Commissioner in India, Mr Terence Shone, becomes a Knight Commander of the Order of St Michael and St George.

Thirty-eight new knights were included in the honours list. Professor Walter Norman Haworth, prominent in atomic research, and the actor, Ralph Richardson.—Reuter.

Many Injured In Sydney Hailstorm

Sydney, Jan. 1. Hundreds of people were injured in Sydney in a severe ten-minute hailstorm to-day. Hail stones bigger than a man's fist bombarded the city, smashing windows and ripping through car roofs.

From the famous Bondi beach alone, 50 people were sent to hospital in ambulances. At the Sydney sports ground, an air raid shelter was turned into an emergency first aid station and was full of casualties, while a long queue of injured people waited for attention.

At the height of the storm, pigeons crashed to the ground as it caught in an anti-aircraft gun barrage. Serious damage was caused throughout the city.—Reuter.

Collision In River Scheldt

London, Jan. 1. Lloyd's shipping intelligence reports from Flushing that the steamer Carlas I, from Ghent, had collided in the river Scheldt to-night with an unknown steamer and that Carlas I was beached between Flushing and Eldedam Walchorch Island.—Reuter.

HANOI STILL UNDER ARTILLERY FIRE

Paris, Jan. 1. Viet Nam troops have stepped up their activity against the French in the Hanoi area in the last 24 hours, the Agence France Presse reported to-day in a dispatch from Hanoi.

The dispatch said Hanoi was still under Viet Nam artillery fire.—United Press.

Four Bombs Explode

Paris, Jan. 1. Four bombs exploded to-day in the telephone headquarters at Saigon, damaging installations and cutting telephone communications for an hour.

This is the first incident reported for several weeks from Saigon, which lies outside the Indo-China Viet Nam "Republic," where fighting between French and nationalist forces broke out nearly three weeks ago.

Nationalists, however, claim not only the Viet Nam provinces of Annam and Tongking, but also the province of Cochinchina.

Viet Nam forces are using mortars and artillery in their pressure in the north of Tongking. This is stated to-day in a French Army communiqué received in Paris from Hanoi. The communiqué said that the heaviest attack was at Namh Dinh, 30 miles south-east of Hanoi, where nationalists were backed by an allnight artillery barrage.

The Namh Dinh attack was unsuccessful. Nationalist artillery was also active against Hanoi and unsuccessful attacks were made on the French positions at Bac Ninh, some miles further north, and the port of Haiphong.

General Jacques Leclerc arrived in Hanoi by air yesterday on the second stage of his tour of the fighting areas, said French messages reaching Paris to-day. He was met by General Claude Valluy, Commanding French Troops in Indo-China, and General Louis Morliere, Commander in Tongking Province.

Military reinforcements from France have landed at Saigon, a French News Agency despatch from Saigon said to-day.

The troops, Pastur, arrived yesterday at Cap Saint Jacques in Tonking province.

Part of these troops will be sent to reinforce the French forces in Tongking province.

The 43,450-ton liner, Ile de France, was expected shortly with reinforcements of parachutists, the report added.

Another Saigon report says that the library of the Pasteur Institute in Hanoi, France's Far Eastern administrative capital, was burned in recent fighting between French forces and Viet Nam troops.

Equipment and laboratories used for research into native diseases were also destroyed.

The French Colonial Minister, M. Marius Moutet, said on his return to Saigon yesterday after a visit to eastern Indo-China. "What I have seen is very important in the light of the events in north Indo-China. The areas I visited were a striking contrast with the Annamite regions, where terrorism, outrages and insecurity reign, and where certainly the mass of the population wants only to work in peace."

Another French News Agency report from Saigon to-day said that Nguyen Manh Ho, former Viet Nam Minister of National Economy, refused to follow his government out of Hanoi and stayed there with the French. He was a delegate at the Franco-Viet Nam talks last summer, and is stated to have refused to participate in the war against the French.—Reuter.

Persian Cabinet Resignations

Bagdad, Dec. 31. The Minister of Finance and the Minister of Education, both independent members of General Salid's coalition cabinet, handed in their resignations to-day.

If their resignations are accepted by the Premier, the Premier will form a new neutral cabinet until after the forthcoming elections.

The reason for their resignation was disagreement over election issues and alleged illegal interference with ministers.—Reuter.

Viet Namhese In France May Appeal To Truman

Paris, Dec. 31. French forces in Indo-China, swung into action yesterday in air and ground operations against Viet Namhese "nests of resistance" south of Hanoi, French Press reports state.

French artillery opened fire at dawn and soon after Spitfires dive-bombed and machine-gunned Nationalistic concentrations.

Despatches from Hanoi this morning said that Viet Namhese shelling of the city last night damaged the centre near the Governor-General's palace and the main railway station. There were no casualties.

Indo-Chinese workers in Marseilles, adherents of the Viet Namhese Republic, said: "We want complete independence and we are ready to die for it. There is nothing much we can do here, so we will co-operate with the French authorities. But we think our repatriation has been held up because for weeks most ships have been taking French troops to the Far East."

The workers said that they had complete freedom in their camps in Marseilles. They could organise any political activities, or make any statements they wished. They alleged that although France was desperately short of manpower they had been kept idle against their will for about a year, because the French were afraid they would demonstrate in favour of their opinions.

"We have refused the work offered us in armament factories because we knew the munitions produced there would be used against our own country," a Viet Namhese spokesman said.

The only recent demonstration organised by Indo-Chinese workers in Marseilles was several weeks ago when they marched through the city carrying banners demanding speedier repatriation.

Viet Namhese supporters in Paris alleged that 200 of their fellow-countrymen among the 10,000 Indo-Chinese soldiers serving in the French colonial forces in France and North Africa were arrested about a year ago in various parts of France for agitating for Indo-Chinese independence and were imprisoned in North Africa.

There is widespread feeling among Viet Namhese adherents here that at present the only hope for fair play for their country is through American intervention.

The dispatch of a direct appeal to President Truman asking him to take personal action is being considered by Viet Namhese in France, it is said.

Blum's Faith

While French and Viet Namhese troops were locked in a struggle in Northern French Indo-China, veteran French Socialist Premier Leon Blum to-day told representatives of various diplomatic corps at a New Year reception here that France "beyond the seas should assure moral and material development of the peoples for whom she is responsible in intimate and durable union."

The Ambassadors of Argentina, the United States, China, Brazil, Mexico, Canada and Britain were present at the reception, which was held at the French Foreign Office.

M. Blum added: "I have faith in my country and am certain the French nation will not fail in its task, which is dictated by the principles for which so many of her sons died."

General Leclerc, who has been sent by the French Government on a special tour of inspection of Northern French Indo-China, left Saigon by air to-day for Hanoi, the capital of Tonking Province and the centre of fighting with the Viet Namhese. It was reported from Saigon to-day, the French General Staff at Hanoi to-day issued the following communiqué: "At Hanoi, mopping up operations by French troops around the main railway station are going favourably. Several counter-attacks have been checked.—Reuter."

GREETINGS TO EX-BAAG

A telegram has been received by Mr D. R. Holmes from Col. L. T. Hude, CBE, conveying the season's greetings to all former members of the British Army Aid Group.

AUSTRALIA FIGHTING FOR RUNS IN TEST

Melbourne, Jan. 1. England gave the best display of the tour to-day—the first day of the third Test match—when they dismissed six Australians for 255, although losing the toss and also their two opening bowlers, Edrich and Voce.

A crowd of over 66,000, which paid the world record receipts for a single day's cricket of £8,557, saw England gradually wrest the grip of the game from the opposition.

Don Bradman won the toss and sent in Sid Barnes and Arthur Morris to open Australia's innings.

W. Voce and Alec Bedser opened the attack for England. Scoring was slow at the start, especially with Barnes, who was extremely cautious.

The first four of the match came from Morris after half an hour's play, when Hammond took off Voce and gave the ball to Wright.

Bad luck again dogged England when Barnes hit a very hard ball which struck Bill Edrich and damaged his knee. He was forced to retire from the field and his place was taken by Hardstaff, England's 12th man. This was a great blow as Edrich would have made an ideal bowler at the other end to Bedser at this stage of the game, when Wright was being hit.

After 50 minutes' play and with the scoreboard showing 32, Morris from Bedser and was given a leg before by the umpire without any hesitation. The outgoing batsman had scored 21 and it was a lucky break for the tourists as Morris was settling down to some good cricket.

A tremendous applause broke out from every part of the huge Melbourne ground, where an estimated 70,000 were watching the game. Don Bradman walked to the wicket to replace Morris.

Wright bowled the first ball to Bradman, a no ball, which the batsman hit for six. In three overs he had overtaken Barnes, who was then 12 and had batted for nearly an hour.

Australia's first 50 came after 70 minutes' play.

After bowling for nearly an hour, Bedser was taken off shortly before lunch and Hammond brought in Wright for the second time.

England's fielding was excellent and nothing was given away. In the play before lunch, England's wicket-keeper, T. G. Evans, gave another good exhibition behind the wickets.

The scoreboard at lunch read:
S. Barnes, not out 20
A. Morris, L.B.W. Bedser 21
D. Bradman, not out 30
Total (for 1 wk) 71

For a long time Bradman stood in the breach for Australia, but Yardley, whom Hammond was forced to (Continued on Page 4)

Three Escape From Victoria Remand Prison

Three men arrested by the police for various offences broke out from the Victoria Remand Prison about 4.30 a.m. to-day.

All three are Chinese, and they were to have been charged at Central Court this morning. They have not yet been recaptured.

According to later information, one of the men was being held on a charge of armed robbery, and the other two on charges of obtaining money on false pretences.

STOP PRESS

MELBOURNE TEST SCORES

Melbourne, Jan. 2. The Third Test was resumed to-day. Tallon was caught by Evans, behind the wicket, off Edrich for 35, while Lindwall, who followed was dismissed for nine.

Scores: Tallon, c. Evans, b. Edrich 35; Lindwall, b. Bedser 9; McCool not out 42; Dooland not out 3; total 281 for eight wickets.—United Press.

Test Scores: 293 for eight wickets; McCool 60 not out; Dooland 4 not out.—Reuter.

Scores: McCool 60 not out; Dooland 4 not out; total 300 for eight wickets.—United Press.

Australia: 328 for 8 wickets. McCool, 81 not out; Dooland 9 not out, extras 2.—Reuter.

Lunch Score: 333 for 8.—Reuter.

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7.15 & 9.15 p.m.AT 12.00, 2.00,
7.00 & 9.00 p.m.ALL ITS THOUSAND
THRILLS IN BLAZING
TECHNICOLOR!The
DESERT
SONGSmashing Story of the Guerrillas of the Desert in Action!
THOSE WONDERFUL SONGS! ONE ALONE "RIFF SONG" "DESERT SONG"Dennis IRENE
MORGAN * MANNING
Daredevil Leader of the Rifles Singing Darling of "Yankee Doodle Dandy"BRUCE CABOT - GENE LOCKHART
Directed by ROBERT FLOREY - Based Upon a Play by Lawrence SchwabADDED ATTRACTION
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In TechnicolorSHOWING
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At 2.30, 5.20,
7.20 & 9.20
P.M.A THOUSAND
AND
ONE NIGHTSwith
EVELYN PHIL ADELE
KEYES - SILVERS - JERGENS
and
CORNEL WILDEScreen Play by
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Richard English,
Jack Harty
Produced by
SAMUEL LEVINSON
Directed by
ALFRED C. GREEN

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With beautiful Music, Gorgeous Dancing & Fun!
All in TECHNICOLOR!The West all Goes WILD...
with Music, Gals,
and Color!
DOROTHY
LAMOUR
POWELL
DICK
VICTOR MOORE
RIDING HIGHA Paramount Picture with
Gil Lamb-Cass Dancy
and Mile Britton and Band
Directed by GEORGE MARSHALL

"Sir," wrote a "Constant Reader" to the editor of the London Times a few days after VE-Day. "Since September 3, 1939 up to May, 1945 you have recorded in your columns no fewer than 4,766 public engagements that have been carried out by their Majesties either separately or together."

This tribute from a member of Britain's public was a testimony of the ceaseless way that during World War II King George VI and Queen Elizabeth travelled throughout the land, talking to many of their subjects and acquainting themselves with first-hand knowledge of the strenuous conditions under which many people were living during this period of total warfare. They shirked nothing—a well meaning official could prevent them from walking as they wished through dangerously bombed areas and of expressing personally their compassion for the suffering and the afflicted. During the war years in factories, air raid

This new picture of the Royal Family—taken at Buckingham Palace, was released on December 11, which was the tenth anniversary of the King's accession to the throne. The Queen and both Princesses wear the particular shade of palest grey-blue that is the family favourite. The Queen wears this royal pastel in a wool-georgette bolero frock, Princess Margaret, in a plain crepe; Princess Elizabeth, in a lightweight wool shirt-frock.



strenuous week, often leave town and enjoy complete privacy with their children in one of their country homes. Generally they go to the Royal Lodge, Windsor, a pleasant Georgian house, once a cottage, not far from Windsor Castle. Queen Elizabeth has developed the Royal Lodge into a charming home where, according to her wish, her young daughters have been able to pass a happy, natural childhood, surrounded, like other small girls with their pets and hobbies.

Perhaps to-day, Queen Elizabeth, like other mothers, sigh slightly because childhood's "happy days" are over. Britain's public, who have taken an immense pride in Princess Elizabeth since she was a curly-haired baby, rejoice to see that she has grown into a handsome, radiant young woman of 20 years. Her to the Throne, she has had to study strenuously, her training has been exacting and well-planned.

But when they attend the numerous functions at which she is the principal figure—and the Princess has completed recently the most arduous sequence of public engagements—they realize her complete efficiency as she makes interesting speeches in a clear voice. She has to her credit a broadest in flawless French, and before she left with her parents to have a well-earned vacation at Balmoral Castle, Scotland, her last engagement was to visit Wales where she was invited as an orator at the famous National Eisteddfod and spoke to the assembly in Welsh.

But what has earned the public's praise in recent years was that as

BRITAIN'S ROYAL FAMILY

By Kathleen Courlander

shelters and in wrecked streets, thousands of men and women had an opportunity of talking to their Majesties and of putting to them their individual viewpoint.

During those sombre days engagements kept by the King and Queen were not announced beforehand; they appeared in shipyards and in factories with a minimum amount of ceremony and sometimes as a worker looked up from his bench to see a stranger by his side who asked him sensible, direct questions, he did not realize at first that he was talking to his King.

ADDED DELIGHT

But when the European victory was won and once again information concerning their plans could be issued beforehand, the public were able to express freely their loyalty and devotion, strengthened so immensely during the war years, by waiting for hours to greet the King and Queen. And after she has queued up for food for some hours each day, this ordeal of street standing is no mean achievement on the part of Britain's average housewife.

From one end of Britain to the other the Royal couple have travelled in the past year, in various parts of England, Scotland and Northern Ireland as well as to the Channel Isles and the Isle of Man. Wherever they have been demonstrations of loyalty and overwhelming ovations have awaited the King and Queen.

An added delight for the British public in these post-war days has been the sight of the two Royal daughters, the Princess Elizabeth and Margaret, with their parents. Sometimes with the King or Queen or Princess Elizabeth is the much respected Queen Mother, Queen Mary, who manifests her interest in all that she sees on public occasions and who, when the Royal Family are in residence at Buckingham Palace, lives nearby in Marlborough House.

Those who see Britain's Royal Family at public functions always remark on their unity, and it is the knowledge that all the members of the First Family in the land are devoted to one another that does most to stimulate the respect of the average citizen who realizes the value of a peaceful home life.

When in 1936, George VI ascended the Throne, the Primate of England, the Archbishop of Canterbury said: "King George will have at his side the gentle strength and quiet wisdom of a wife who has already endeared herself to all by her grace, her charm, her bright and eager kindness of heart. Truly it is good to think that among all the homes of the Empire—the homes from which all that is best within it springs—none can be

more happy and united than the home of our King and Queen."

Perhaps the average citizen stands on a pavement closely wedged with men and women who wait to greet the Royal Family, he recalls these words: "We or fine the Royal Family with due consideration for those who have waited to see them, drive slowly."

First the average citizen notices the King—a slight figure, usually in the uniform of an Admiral of the Fleet of Britain's Royal Navy; who has a frank expression in his blue-grey eyes; his face is fuller than it used to be and he strongly resembles his father, the well-beloved George V. The average citizen has known King George VI as a prince who was trained as a naval officer—without distinction or rank—who served at sea in World War I, and who later became Britain's Industrial Royal Duke and made himself at home in shipyards and factories.

SPIRITUAL LINK

He knows the King as a Royal father who has concerned himself with the welfare of poor factory hands and given thousands of them happy holidays at a camp he instituted. He knows him as Britain's ambassador who has visited many parts of the Commonwealth and who, when he went to the U.S.A., was acclaimed by a section of the press with the words: "He Came—We Saw—He Con-

quered!" The average citizen listens to the King's voice when, sitting by his own fireside with his family on Christmas Day, King George broadcasts from his country home in Sandringham and remembers how when Britain was immersed in total warfare the King's voice, with strong simple words, made him take courage and endure.

But to-day George VI represents to the man-in-the-street much more than all these things indicate—from the war has been born a spiritual link which binds him to his people, for he has inspired their conception of monarchy and raised it to a dazzling summit; he symbolises their unity with all other peoples of the British Commonwealth of Nations.

There, beside him, is Queen Elizabeth, her charming smile uplifting operations, her beauty framed in soft, becoming attire. Londoners look her to their hearts on April 23, 1923, when she drove to Westminster Abbey to marry the then Duke of York, the son of the late Earl of Strathmore, the Queen was born and bred a Scotswoman, a fact of which the Scotch are appropriately proud. Deeply attached to her mother-in-law, Queen Mary, Queen Elizabeth has all the dignity of the reigning monarch's consort. Yet, she speaks understandingly to her humblest subject, shows that she has the Scotswoman's quiet, practical grasp of their daily problems and is able to give them advice that readily helps.

The Queen is a homemaker. Like many of their subjects at week-ends, she King—and Queen—after their

soon as she was old enough she insisted on joining Britain's Auxiliary Territorial Service and was the first Royal Princess to become a full-time member of one of the national women's services. As a Scotswoman, Elizabeth Windsor, she learnt to drive a truck, and one day Londoners were amazed to see an Army car with an "L" (sign that the driver is a learner) behind it driven by the Princess Elizabeth to her home at Buckingham Palace.

NO SINECURES

Fourth in the Royal carriage is the Princess Margaret, no longer Britain's "baby" princess, but a well-grown girl of 16 years. A ready, the Princess has fulfilled "one or two public engagements and given proof that she has a definite personality; she has become the President of appropriate organizations, such as the Barnardo's League, and shows that she regards these undertakings as no sinecure. But what of her? Britain's public have seen little of her; they are content to know that she passes most of her time at her studies and her hobbies and do their own daughters, and they hope that her happy young girlhood will be prolonged as long as possible.

And so Britain's Royal Family pass by, and as the cavalcade vanishes from sight the average man may recall the words spoken by the Prime Minister Mr. Attlee, who said in reference to the King and Queen: "They have made themselves beloved by their courage, their simple way of living and their tireless devotion to duty."

"Yet this is not the whole story," adds a journalist commenting on these remarks. "Incessant love of country their Majesties have combined with the spirit which makes and draws forth the best of all sorts and conditions of men and women."

According To Culbertson

(Copyright, 1946, by Ely Culbertson)

Ruffing losers in dummy is an excellent plan in many hands—but don't overlook that little matter of "timing!"

South, dealer.

North-South vulnerable.

NORTH
♦52
♦A64
♦AK982
♦764

WEST
♦Q109
♦KJ1093
♦J4
♦A63

EAST
♦J8763
♦Q7
♦Q10851
♦92

SOUTH
♦A16
♦52
♦73
♦KQJ108

The bidding:
North West North East
1 club 1 heart 2 clubs 2 hearts
3 clubs 3 hearts 4 clubs 4 hearts

The contract was ambitious and would have been unmakeable against a heart lead, but in any case it was better than three no trump, which North-South probably would have

chosen as the alternative. After West did not lead the ace and king of diamonds and ruffed a diamond, only to be "let down" by East's showing up with a second stopper in the suit. There was no hope now—two heart tricks had to be conceded.

This gave South the opportunity to develop the play properly, but unfortunately, all South could see was the chance to ruff a spade in dummy. He cashed the top spades and ruffed a third round. That accomplished, he cashed the ace and king of diamonds and ruffed a diamond, only to be "let down" by East's showing up with a second stopper in the suit. There was no hope now—two heart tricks had to be conceded.

The spade ruff was important—but not when South made it! There was also the highly desirable point of setting up diamonds for heart discards, or for at least one discard!

A 2-2 break of diamonds was not to be expected, so care should have been taken to cash in on a 4-2 break. Declarer should have led the top diamonds and ruffed a diamond, then cashed the spades and ruffed a spade. This would have given him the vital extra entry to dummy and permitted a second diamond ruff while retaining full control.

Crossword Puzzle

ANSWER TO PREVIOUS PUZZLE

ACROSS

1-Pool
2-Across the ocean
3-Edge of garment
4-Small fish
5-Hebrew letter
6-Prize; down
7-Down
8-Down
9-Down
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14-Down
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DOWN

1-Past
2-Title of respect
3-Peaked
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5-Venerable
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7-National (abbr.)
8-Was aware of
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10-Gibbon
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DUMB BELLS

REGISTERED U.S. PATENT OFFICE

LOOK HERE
NORA! THIS
CHAIR IS
COVERED
WITH
DUST!
WHAT
CAN YOU
EXPECT
MAM?
NOBODY
HAS SAT
IN IT FOR
WEEKS!

Rupert and Ninky—1

Rupert starts for home, but the journey is not so simple as he thought. Scarcely has he left Mrs. Badger's cottage when a flurry of wind brings fresh snow, and he shelters for some minutes behind a hedge. But the storm doesn't slacken so he presses on against the blizzard. When he has nearly reached his cottage the driving snow whips into his face with such force that he has to bend his head and doesn't notice another figure on ahead of him.

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

NANCY F.O.B. Window

I MUST GET RID OF THESE ANTS

WHAT'S WRONG, NANCY?

I DON'T FEEL GOOD

MAYBE THE D.D.T. MADE YOU SICK

NO, MAM...

IT WAS THE D.D.T.

Worse Off Than the Ants

REPORT CARD D.D.T.

REPORT CARD D.D.T.

REPORT CARD D.D.T.

REPORT CARD D.D.T.

REPORT CARD D.D.T.

REPORT CARD D.D.T.

MacArthur's Warning In New Year Message

Tokyo, Dec. 31.
General Douglas MacArthur today cautioned the Japanese people that unless they took full advantage of Democracy and freedom, "there can be but superficial and temporary change from that which brought only tragedy in Japan's past."

In a New Year message the occupation chief said success of the many reforms that have come since surrender depended upon the manner in which the people discharged their new political responsibilities. The leaders they choose and the faithfulness of the leaders in preserving the people's rights.

"In the people alone rests the solution to many of the pressing problems which harass Japan's future," said General MacArthur. "In the year just past 'none will fail to concede that major advances have been made toward a social system which seeks equality and opportunity, maximum human freedom and elevation of dignity, well-being and happiness of the individual."

"Much has been accomplished, much remains to be done. There have been many successes, some failures, many strong points, some weak; much good, some bad. The great majority of Japan's leaders have displayed an exemplary approach to the realism of Japan's problems—an even greater majority of Japan's people gratefully have sought to remove the causes of Japan's ill-fated past and faithfully to build for Japan's happier future."

Cross Currents
During the year General MacArthur said that he was fully aware of cross currents of decision and indecision, progress and retrogression, steps both faltering and resolute that marked the fight between forces of liberalism and reaction to establish a common ground for Japan's salvation. "I have confined my major effort to charting a course envisaged at hostilities, and by both of the warring peoples, that would destroy entrenched totalitarian controls and raise the individual Japanese citizen to exercise domination of influence over his own destiny."

General MacArthur expressed faith that "once a citizen has acquired power of self-determination limited

only by rational convention and individual conscience he may be counted upon firmly to preserve that power and to apply it fearlessly and intelligently, both for his own benefit and the common benefit of all."

Results in 1947 will have profound bearing on the well being of the Japanese people in future generations and whether it can be brought to fruition those great reforms now being charted."

People's Responsibility
General MacArthur pointed out that in the next year the new constitution would be effected, putting all sovereign power to the hands of the people and with it great responsibility. Agrarian reforms would be implemented so the farmer might keep the grains of his soil. And the people would have opportunity to select their own leaders.

General MacArthur concluded: "It is my prayer, and indeed my firm anticipation, that the Japanese people will understand and grasp this opportunity and rise resolutely to meet its challenge. There lies Japan's salvation—there lies the opportunity for future peace and happiness for Japan's people—and therein lies the hope of all of the peoples of the East for a better civilization."—Associated Press.

VETERAN BOER WAR GENERAL DIES

Capetown, Dec. 31.
General Jan Christoffel Greyling Kemp, a Boer war veteran who joined the Germans in South-west Africa in 1914, but later became the Union Minister of Agriculture, died today in a hospital at Pietermaritzburg after a long illness. He was born in Transvaal in 1872 and after leaving the Civil Service of the Boer Republic, joined the Boer forces at the outbreak of the South African war.—Reuter.

T.V. SOONG SAID SCATHINGLY ATTACKED

Nanking, Dec. 31.
It was reliably learned today that Dr. T. V. Soong, who is President of the Executive Yuan and virtual Premier of China, was scathingly attacked at the political reviewing conference yesterday afternoon for his financial and foreign policies and alleged general maladministration.

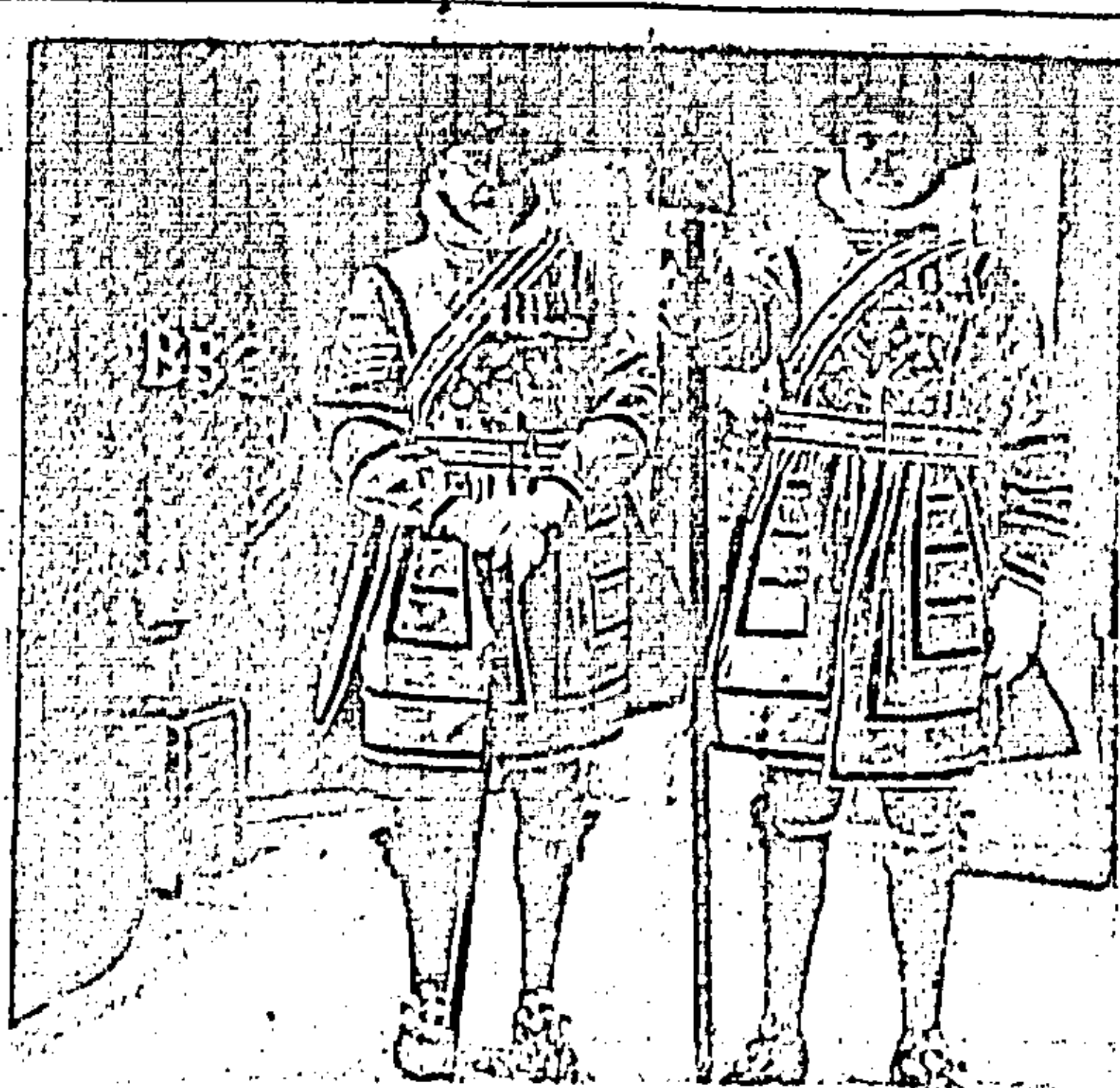
The conference, called by Soong to hear the views of Kuomintang members on his administrative policy, was attended by all members of the Cabinet, the Kuomintang and National Assembly delegates. The meeting lasted from 3 p.m. to 7 p.m.

A source who participated in the meeting said the conference had hardly begun when it was plunged into a stormy attack in which practically 30 speakers were bitterly criticizing Soong, and hurling questions to which Soong promised he would give written replies later.

The main attack was said to have been directed against the unstable financial conditions of the country—the continued inflation, skyrocketing of commodity and gold prices and the U.S. Dollar—unsatisfactory communications, plane accidents, the government foreign policy, especially as regards Soviet Russia, CNRRA's distribution of relief supplies and heavy administrative expenses.

The source said Soong admitted the present situation in China was precarious, but claimed it was due to the civil war and the unstable political situation.

The Kuomintang members' attack on Soong was considered significant in view of reported government efforts at the organization of an interim government. Yesterday's attack on Soong may force Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek to pick a new Premier and a candidate most often mentioned is the Szechuen Governor, Chang Chun, who recently visited the United States. However, Chang is known to be the "political science clique" leader and is strongly opposed by Rightist Kuomintang members headed by the CC clique.—United Press.



"BEEFEATERS" TELEVISED—Facing the BBC television camera are two of London's famous "beefeaters" in their picturesque uniforms. Various known as "beefeaters" or "Yeomen of the Guard," these men should properly be called Yeomen Warders of the Tower of London. They are invariably good-service Army pensioners. There is no shortage of volunteers for their job, especially in these days of housing problems, as they are housed with their families in the historic Tower.

Civilians Take Over U.S. Atom Resources

Washington, Jan. 1.
President Truman signed an executive order transferring the vast atomic resources of the nation and atomic bombs from the War Department to a five-civilian commission as from midnight (New York time).

Major-General Leslie Groves, under whose guidance the fabulous "Manhattan Project" developed the atomic bomb, was present in the President's office and later shook hands with Mr. David Lilienthal, who heads the civilian commission.

Afterwards, Mr. Lilienthal told reporters: "Tonight at midnight (December 31) the people of the United States turn over to five civilians the most potent weapon of all time along with a charge directing that every effort be made to promote the beneficial use of atomic energy."

"There has never been such a demonstration of the nation's desire and intent to use for advancement mankind's new discovery."

Mr. Lilienthal declared that the great plants and equipment are worth \$2,250,000,000 and are scattered over 18 of America's 48 states. He said that the biggest part of the work facing the commission is the development of beneficial application of atomic energy.—Reuter.

VISA ABOLITION NEGOTIATIONS

London, Dec. 31.
Contacts which aim at the abolition of visas between Britain and six countries have now been established between Britain and Belgium, it was learned on good authority in London today.

So far, these are the only approaches by Britain to a foreign country since the signature of the Anglo-French agreement for the removal of visas last week, and reports that negotiations are already in progress with a number of other states are premature.

After Belgium, the next states to be approached will probably be Holland and Luxembourg. Britain's plan is in the first place, to approach countries with which she has the greatest commercial and tourist interests.

Contacts will probably not be made with the Scandinavian states and Switzerland until after negotiations with the Low Countries have been concluded.—Reuter.

British Stars Voted Year's Best By Hollywood

New York, Dec. 31.
British film acting has won laurels over Hollywood in the ballot today by New York film critics to determine the cinema "best" of 1946.

Laurence Olivier, star of "Henry V," was voted the best actor, with Frederick March in "Best Years of Our Lives," runner-up. Third came Britain's Rex Harrison, nominated on the strength of his performance in the Hollywood-made "Anna and the King of Siam."

The award to the year's best actress went to the British star Celia Johnson for her acting in the British picture "Brief Encounter."

Samuel Goldwyn's "Best Years of Our Lives," which won over the British-made "Henry V" on the second ballot, was the only Hollywood film nominated in the best pictures category.

Third was "Straight to Heaven," shown in England as "Matter of Life and Death," also made in England.

William Wyler, United States director of "Best Years of Our Lives," won the directing honours, with Laurence Olivier second.—Reuter.

WHISKY SUPPLIES REDUCTION

London, Dec. 31.
A ten per cent cut in whisky supplies for the British home market will come into effect tomorrow. A similar reduction is likely to be made in supplies for the export market.—Reuter.

NOTICE

Mr Thomas Wilson Bone has this day been authorised to sign our Firm's name per procurator, MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO Hongkong, 1st January, 1947.

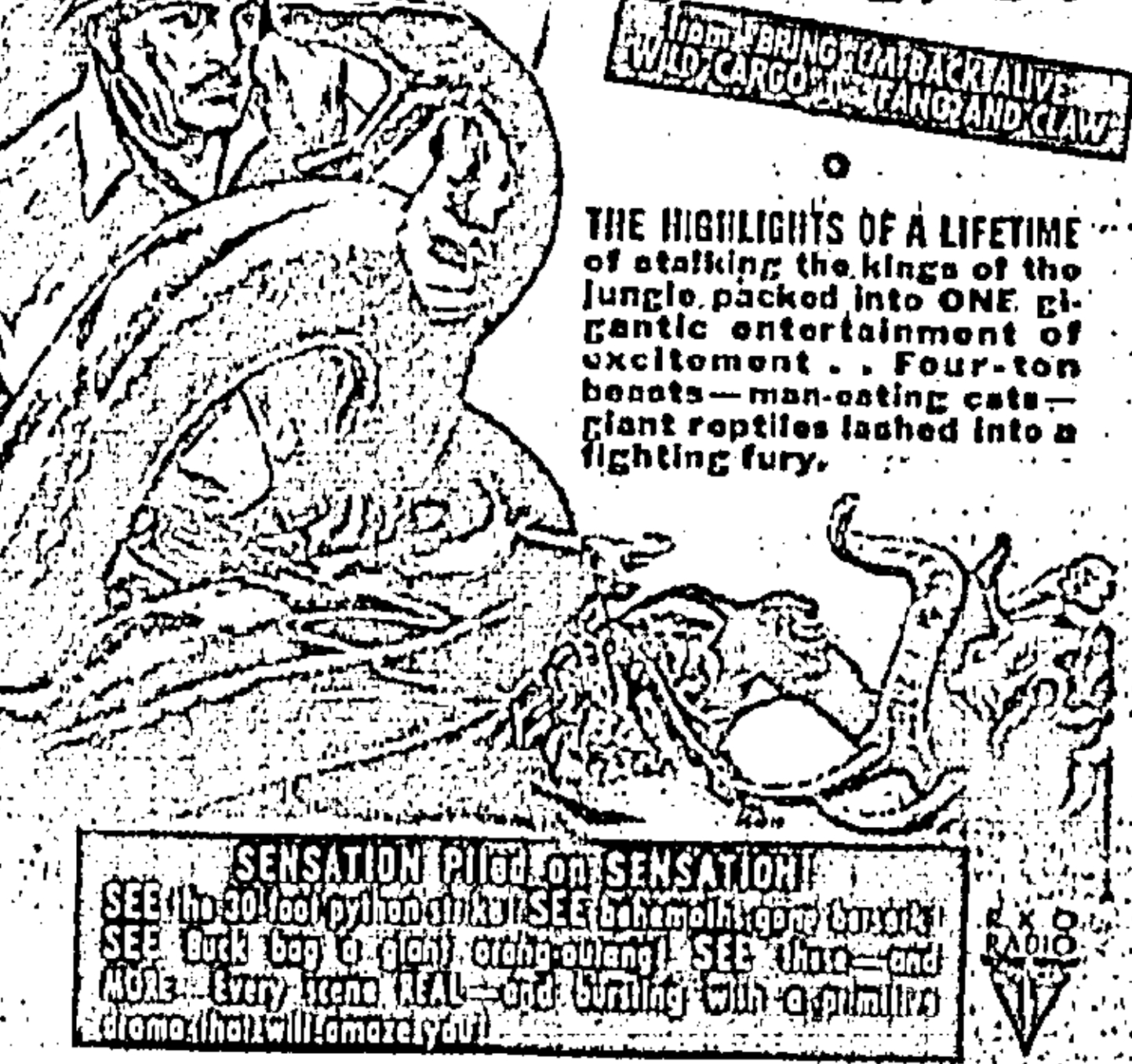
NOTICE

Mr John David Alexander has this day been admitted to Partnership in our Firm, MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO Hongkong, 1st January, 1947.

CENTRAL THEATRE

5 SHOWS TO-DAY
at 12.30, 2.30, 5.15, 7.15 & 9.15 P.M.

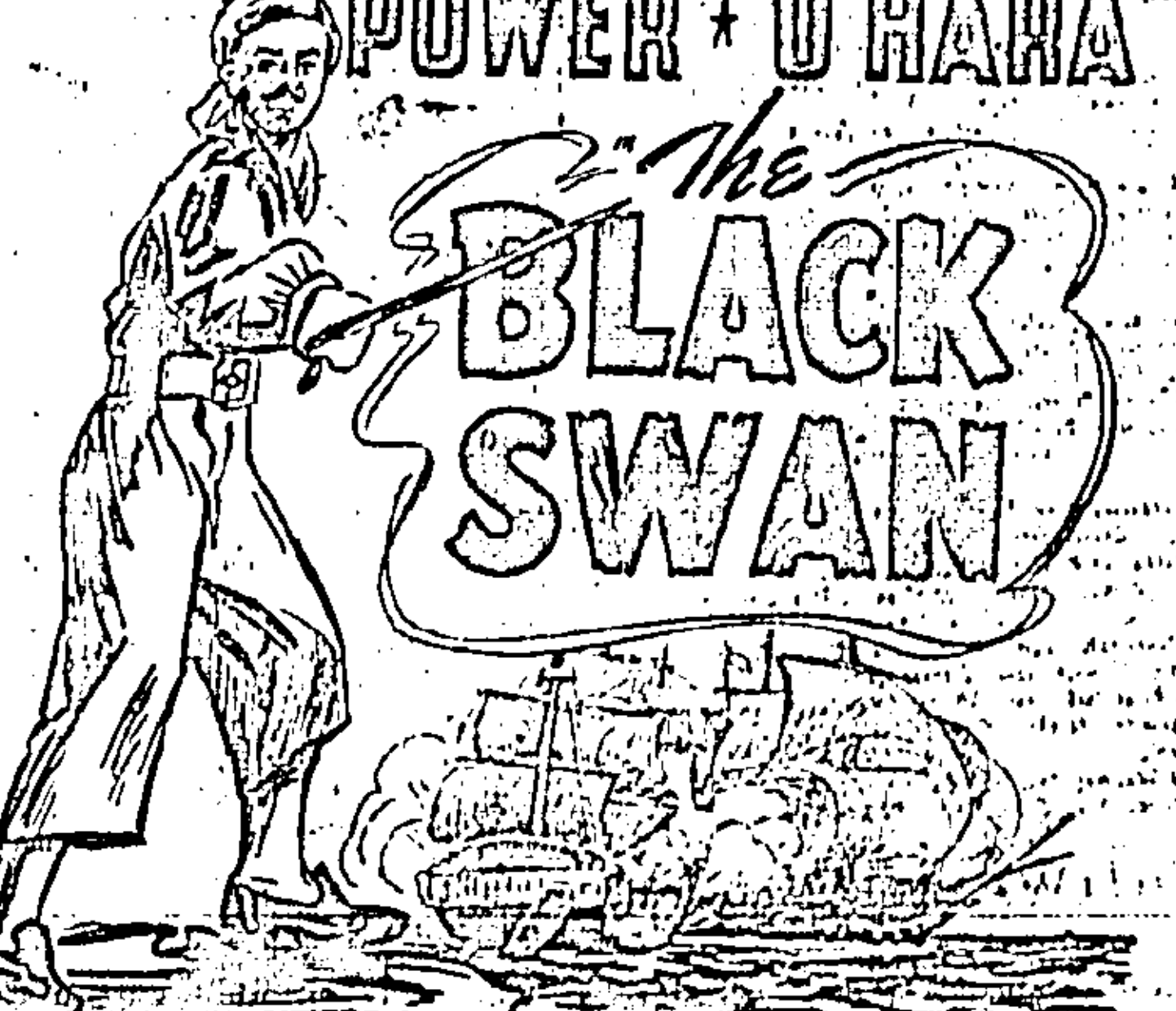
FRANK BUCK'S JUNGLE CAVALCADE



THE HIGHLIGHTS OF A LIFETIME of stalking the king of the jungle packed into ONE gigantic entertainment of excitement... Four-ton beasts—man-eating cats—plant rapids lashed into a fighting fury.

SHOWING TO-DAY QUEEN'S At 2.30, 5.15, 7.15 & 9.15 p.m.

Roaring Saga of the Seven Seas! All in Glorious Technicolor!



Tyrone POWER + O'HARA

TO-MORROW MORNING AT 11.30 A.M. ONLY

"BATTLE OF STALINGRAD"

Narration in MANDARIN — A U.S.S.R. Production

OLYMPIA THEATRE

NATHAN ROXWALD, DAILY AT 2.30, 5.20, 7.20, 9.30 TEL 56856



Now THEY'RE COOKING WITH HELIUM!

FRED ASTAIRE JOAN LESLIE

The Sky's the Limit

ROBERT BENCHLEY

FREDDIE SLACK & ORCHESTRA

Produced by DAVID HEMPHILL Directed by EDWARD H. GRUBB

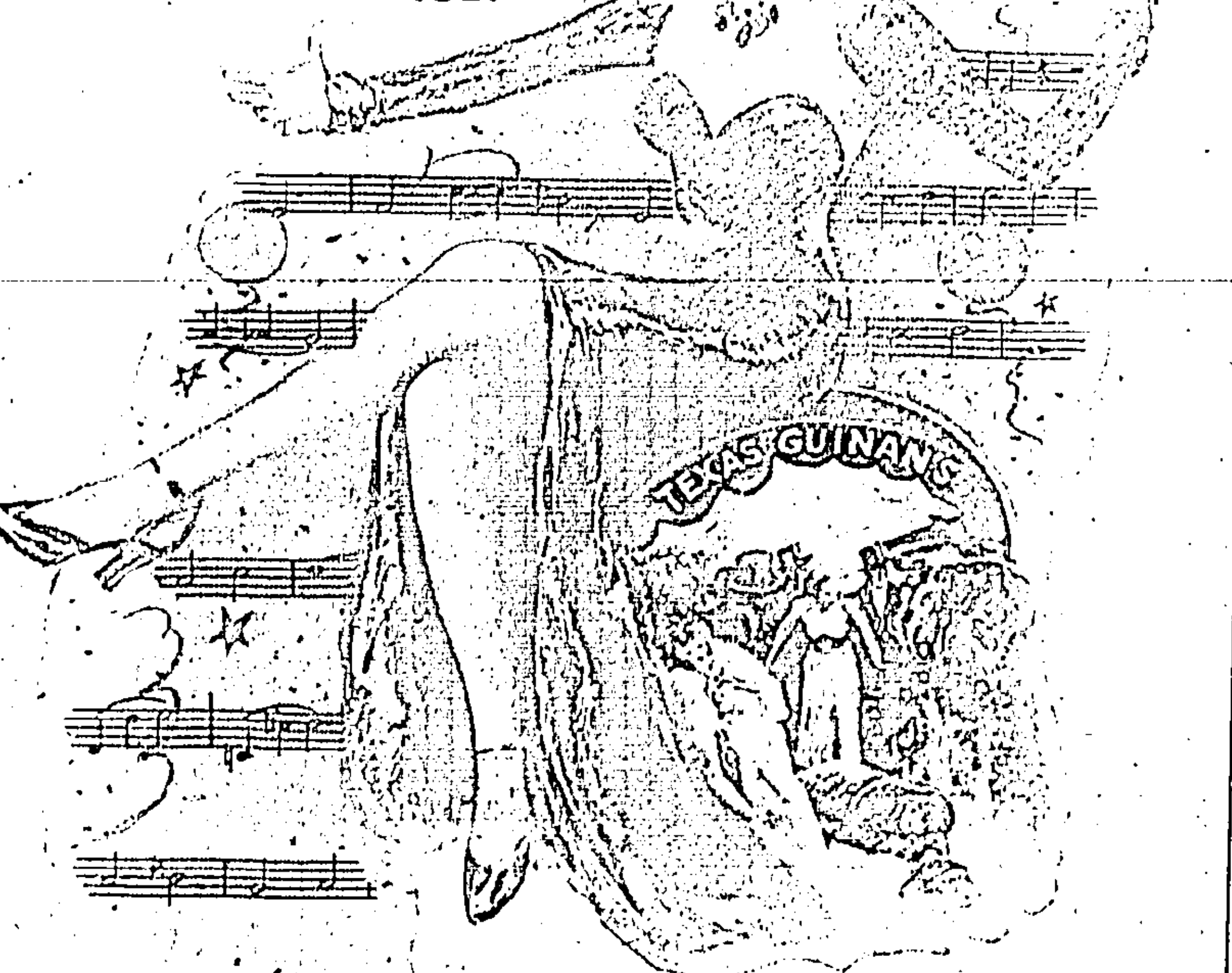
5 SHOWS TO-DAY

KING'S

At 11.30 a.m., 2.30, 5.10, 7.15 and 9.15 P.M.

The Management of the King's Theatre Wishes All Patrons A Happy and Prosperous New Year.

IT'S A BLAZING TECHNICOLOR CAVALCADE—A BRIGHT LIGHT SPECTACLE OF AMERICA'S RECKLESS AGE!



INCENDIARY BLONDE

The Life of Texas Guinan In TECHNICOLOR

Starring BETTY HUTTON

TURO DE CORDOVA

WITH CHARLES RUGGLES ALBERT DEKKER

A PARAMOUNT PICTURE

AND REVIEW OF THE YEAR 1946

Released Simultaneously with LONDON & NEW YORK

The past year disappointed the hopes of Millions who expected to settle down to reconstruction after the war.

Story of 1946 as told in graphic pictures of the year's main events.

GATHAY

WANCHAI ROAD WANCHAI

4 SHOWS TO-DAY

At 2.30, 5.15, 7.15 & 9.15 p.m.



EXTRA PERFORMANCE ON SUNDAY AT 12.30 P.M.

CLARK GABLE SPENCER TRACY IN "BOOM TOWN"

